THE

Caledonian Mercury

No. 9762. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 5. 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr Smith's Stables, under the Bridge,

A Very Handsome BLACK MARE, 15 hands high, six years old, warranted sound, fit for the road or hunting. For further particulars enquire of Mr Smith, No. 3. St Ann's Street.

At Crail, the 30th day of March 1784.

WHICH day the Magistrates and Town Council of said burgh, being in Council assembled within the Tolbooth or Council-house thereof, taking into their consideration that the Parliament is now dissolved, and that it appears there will be more than one candidate for this district of burghs, they unanimously resolved that they will vote for no person as their representative in the ensuing Parliament, but such as will support his Majesty and the Constitution as by law established. And they ordained this their resolution to be published in the Edinburgh news-papers.

Extracted forth of the Records of Council, by

ANDREW WHYTE, Clerk.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE dreadful consequences attending the bite of a Mad Dog are truly alarming; nor are their effects, as would appear from recent instances which happened at Glasgow, to be removed by the ordinary practice of physic, or the most assiduous attention of professional men. Every thing of this kind appears to have been done with the unfortunate girl who fell a victim to this dismal calamity on the 26th of February, as well as to the man who lost his life by the bite of the same animal on the 24th of last month. An anxious concern for the preservation of life, and eradicating from the human body a poison of such direful malignity, seems to have been the principal motive which actuated the gentlemen who attended on these occasions. For their well-meant endeavours, and unremitting attention to both patients, they undoubtedly deserve the highest praise; but it is sincerely to be regretted, that their success was not equal to their humanity.

These melancholy accidents induced me to look over some well authenticated Cures (now lying before me) performed by the ORMSKIRK MEDICINE. I am no professional man myself, and I hope no Gentleman of the Faculty will think I mean the smallest reflection against the profession, when I lay before the Public, by your permission, the following Case, selected from several others of a similar nature. It must, however, give no inconsiderable pain to every feeling breast, to read the accounts of *Cutting out the Part*—applying *Caustic*—and putting the patient afterwards under *a course of Mercury*—all without the desired effect—if a remedy has already been discovered for curing this most dreadful of all diseases, without having recourse to these excruciating measures.

The ORMSKIRK MEDICINE has retained that character for more than a century. It is from a conviction of this, and to inform those who may not know of the existence of such a Medicine, or, at least, the salutary consequences attending its application, that I have now presumed to trouble the Public, through the channel of your paper. I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

Edinburgh, April 5. 1784. GEO. REID.

SIR, STRATFORD, *December 9. 1773.*

BEING convinced that a servant of ours is indebted, for the preservation of his life, to the Medicine prepared by Mess. HILL and BERRY, and thinking the publication of the following extraordinary case will be of general utility to mankind, we herewith transmit it to you for that purpose,

JOHN COOKE.
JAMES ADAMS.
BURTON WILBIE.
THOMAS SAYER.

To Mr BERRY,
Mount-Street, LONDON.

ON the 24th August 1773, RICHARD KEMP, Servant to Mess. Cooke and Co. malt-distillers, at Stratford in Essex, was bit by a mad dog under the calf of his leg. The wound, though two inches long, soon healed, without any other application than a bit of linen rag, and the man remained well until the beginning of November following. He then complained of want of sleep, a pain in his head, soreness of his mouth and tongue, with violent aitching, at times, in the part where he had received the bite. The symptoms continued till Thursday the 16th, when, and the following night, they encreased much, accompanied with a great degree of heat and thirst, an uncommon wildness in his eyes, several ulcers in the mouth and tongue, and his breath intolerably offensive. On Wednesday morning, about nine o'clock, Mr Moffat, clerk to Mess. Cooke and Co. with a person in the neighbourhood, visited and found him as above described, and to whom, on examination, it appeared also, that not only the part where he had been bitten, but likewise the whole calf of his leg, was very black, hard, and much swelled, with a red streak running from the exterior edges of the blackness under the ham. In this situation he took a dose of the medicine prepared by Mess. HILL and BERRY, and had his leg dressed with an application prepared by the same Gentlemen: At four o'clock in the afternoon he repeated the dose and the dressing; after which he became quite easy, and slept five hours perfectly well. The next morning he had only a slight pain on one side of his head, the blackness and swelling of his leg greatly abated, with the flesh much looser, the wildness of his eyes gone, and his mouth better. He then took a third dose, slept all that night, and the next day, Friday the 19th, found himself well in every respect, excepting the ulcers in the tongue, but which were healed in a few days, and the man went to his work the Monday following as usual.—It is thought proper to add, that a sow, which was bitten at the same time, and by the same dog, died raving mad.

The above Medicine may be had of Geo. Reid, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-Market, and nowhere else in Edinburgh, at 5 s. 5 d. the Dose, for the human species, and 5 s. 3 d. for brutes.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SCHOOLMASTERS BILL.

SIR,

I AM afraid the Heritors, &c. who are holding meetings about this bill, will do little honour to themselves, and little service to their country. Is it like Gentlemen, thus to attempt to stop the mouth of crying necessity? In the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, or any other large city, the gentlemen, and even the farmers, send their children to town, to learn dancing, music, and painting, along with their other branches of education, and so may have but little occasion for the parish Schoolmaster: But, in other places of the nation, the case differs; for there, all ranks are much benefited by the labours of this extremely useful but much neglected class of men. I wish the gentlemen would not confine their attention to the situation of one particular spot only, but consult the interest of the nation at large.

In a late Committee it was objected, that manufacturers, &c. would receive much benefit from the Schoolmasters, though they were to contribute nothing to his augmented salary? This objection, I presume, was not very political. It is certainly the interest of the landlord, and also of the farmer, to encourage manufactures as much as possible. They assist the farmer in the most critical season of the year; they increase population; they consume much of the produce of the field; and they bring much money into the nation.

In two or three little villages on my estate, the manufactures have of late set up branches of their trade, in consequence of which the land in their neighbourhood is let at double the rent it produced ten years ago. These branches of trade were set on foot, and are managed by weavers sons, who could never have left their father's house to get their education. They have occasion to use their pen every day; they are concerned in both domestic and foreign trade. Could they have been capable of all this, if they had not been taught to read, write, and figure handsomely? Some young men in my neighbourhood, who were educated at the parish school, were employed last summer in navigating vessels, and bringing home supply to their starving country. They are just now occupied in transporting our overplus of barley; and in a few weeks they will be employed in supplying our scarcity of oats. In short, the public benefit derived from our Schoolmasters is immense. I am surprised that gentlemen will not open their eyes.

To conclude: The many humane donations given last summer to the relief of the poor, does much honour to our country. Let us not then leave a set of useful men to pine in lasting indigence, when a moderate supply will remove their necessities without hurting us.

A FREEHOLDER.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

COMMENTARY ON DEAN TUCKER'S OPINION.

SIR,

HAVING met, some time ago, in your newspaper, with the Dean of Gloucester's opinion on the present disputes, I was in hopes that some judicious person would have answered it. Not that it deserved a very serious examination. But I found that the popular character of the author, with the gravity and seeming precision of this little essay, had imposed on some half-thinking people, and nobody had thought fit to take any notice of it. I beg, therefore, to send you the following hints:

The Dean sets out very gravely with observing, that "the King has, by the constitution of this country, the sole right of nominating or appointing the great responsible officers of the Crown," as if that had been ever disputed; and goes on to shew how that right is founded in reason. "The House of Lords (says he) ought not to appoint them; because, in case of an impeachment or complaint against the Ministers, they are to be their judges. The House of Commons ought not to appoint them; because, in that case, they are the accusers." And, following this train of reasoning, I add, the King ought not to appoint them; because, if they are condemned, the King grants, or with-holds, warrant for their execution. It would be to no purpose to make this observation here, were it not to shew, by example, the futility of some men's mode of reasoning.

He comes now to the merits of the question, and seems to say, that the House of Commons have no right to object to the [illegible] of Administration; but that they must possess their confidence, [illegible] him. Extremely right! For, to be sure, there is no medium between instituting against a man a criminal prosecution, and giving him your confidence. He who doth not do the one, must be supposed to do the other: A pretty account this of common prudence! At least, I can make nothing else of the paragraph, of which the following words are a part: "The Crown ought never to seek previous consent of either House, in the choice of its Ministers; for, provided the choice is such that no natural incapacity, no moral or mental disqualification can be objected, it is enough; the constitution requires no more." Aye, Mr Dean, and is this your idea of the British constitution? I know not that the Parliaments and subjects of France do not possess as much power of controul as this amounts to. So far *from* being enough, I hold it to be next to nothing: So far from the constitution requiring no more, that it is not the chief thing it requires. But it will be said, if the constitution require more, will not this give Parliament, and even the House of Commons, a right to controul the King's nomination? Certainly, if by the King's nomination be meant persons who are to administer the government of this country; and, without this power, they are Ministers to no purpose. With this clashing, it will be asked again, How shall the national business proceed? Let Montesquieu answer this question, and Montesquieu had another sort of views than the paultry scribblers of our time are capable of. "These three powers (King, Lords, and Commons) should naturally (saith he) form a state of repose or inaction. But as there is a necessity for movement in the course of human affairs, they are forced to move, but still to move in concert." But, according to the Dean, there can never be any room for making the supposition of a state of repose or inaction; for the King's nomination is uncontroulable, unless you convict his Ministers of treason or misdemeanor. No very difficult task, by-the-bye, at present, if treason were to be inferred as the unavoidable construction of the Minister's behaviour, which I wish never to see: and yet would this be of a different complexion from the constructive treason, by which Lord Strafford lost his head?

The Dean proceeds, "The Commons (by their behaviour in the late struggle) "have created to themselves a new office, "totally unknown to the Constitution, and utterly subversive "it." The office is, indeed, much later than the flood of Noah; and is even posterior to the Roman conquest of this island; but is in no other sense new, than the occasion given to the exercise of it is new. So far from being unknown to the Constitution, it is coeval with it: So far from being subversive of it, the office is absolutely necessary to its preservation. If it be unknown to the Constitution, how hath it taken place? for I never heard that any military force was employed to make the exercise of it effectual. —"The Commons, (says the Dean) "bring in a formidable objection against his Ma"jesty, for making this choice without their previous con"sent." Softly, Good Sir; for this is rather too strong. The Commons have uniformly declared, that the King has the sole right of nominating his Ministers, and never acted as if they denied this right. But he will reply, "Doth not their "refusal to co-operate with Ministry afterwards amount to the "same thing?" Just as much to the same thing as the King's possessing a negative, when a bill hath passed both Houses of Parliament, amounts to a prohibition against such a bill being brought into either of the Houses.

What follows is spoken *ad invidiam*, and I am loath, for the Dean's sake, to touch it. "Ribbands, stars, titles, places, pensions, jobs, contracts."—Ah! Mr Dean, you seemed to set out calmly; but party-rage proves too hard for your better resolution: And do you really see it easier to treat with the interfering views of 550 men, than with the united views of an individual? or, Is the system of corruption more likely to spread and flourish in the former case than in the latter?—The mention too of the "Pretorian guards," gives rather an unlucky hint for his purpose. For can we suppose the House of Commons should be able to overturn the Constitution, without carrying the army at their back? Or is it possible the Dean should forget, in whose hands the Constitution hath placed the Pretorian guards, or on whom they are immediately dependent, and to whom they are most likely to be attached?

I am sorry, that this little piece should abate the credit which dispassionate men might have otherwise given the Dean, when he declares that he never prostitutes his pen to any party.

A WHIG.

LOAVES AND FISHES.

"*De'el hae maest o' them that hae maest o' een-a-nither.*"

SCOTCH PROVERB.

IN the present times of great political dissention, we hear not a little of *loaves and fishes*. The motives, we are told, of all our political struggles is to get possession of the *loaves and fishes*. Our politicians, it is also said, care nothing for the good of their country, provided they can get possession of the *loaves and fishes*. Our coffee-house and ale-house politicians, who, it must be confessed, discover as much sagacity as Bell's beer and dishes of coffee can give, are clear in their opinion, that all our troubles are to be imputed to a violent fondness for *loaves and fishes*.

It is a considerable time since this language crept into our political disquisitions. The origin of it, I suppose, has been with some wicked wag, some sinful wit, who thought he could not find any allusion to modern politics so happy as the miracle of the loaves and fishes, recorded in the gospel. I own I am not a friend to scriptural allusions. They may, indeed, be sometimes very pat, but they have ill effects. They tend to make us smile at the language of scripture, which no good Christian would wish to do.—For instance, lately some very profane wit, for a wit he certainly was, extracted from the Bible a set of texts which he called—"A service performed at St. James's on the 30th January, being the anniversary of the martyrdom of King Charles the First." There was really humour in the thought, as for instance, where the *seven India Commissioners* [illegible]

Now the mischief lies here; we never can hear that text repeated in church without thinking of the allusion to the India bills, which will infallibly introduce a train of ideas not at all proper for divine meditation or duty. A wit, many years ago, said of the *South-Sea scheme*, that "it filled the hungry with good things, but the rich it sent empty away." Many such instances might be brought; but I must aver, that if a man makes no other use of his Bible than by such applications, he had better not have read it at all. Decent respect is due to those writings from every man who calls himself a Christian.

Besides, this allusion to the *loaves* and *fishes* is really not just. We find there were *five* loaves and *two* fishes. These may, perhaps, be thought to represent the Treasury, the Exchequer, Admiralty, two Secretaryships, Commander in Chief, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—But the loaves and fishes, we are told, served a multitude of *five thousand*, besides women and children, which they think can hardly be said of the *state* loaves and fishes, which are generally eaten up by a few; a very few, in comparison of the multitudes who are politically hungry after them, and would be glad to mumble a crust, or pick a bone, rather than go without. *Twelve baskets of fragments* likewise remained, but I appeal to all new Ministers since the first dissolution of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, whether they ever found so many baskets of fragments?

However this may be, there certainly is a wonderful liking among all ranks of men, for a something which goes by the name of *loaves* and *fishes*. It is not confined to statesmen only: the same hungry appetite pervades all degrees of men, from the Noble Lord at the Palace Yard, to the dirty beadle at the meanest parish church. Every hand is ready to grasp—every throat to swallow—the dear *loaves* and *fishes*. It is no matter how they come at them. They are satisfied to get them any how. It is remarkable what stomachs some men have after the loaves and fishes—Unlike every other food, we find that loaves and fishes, particularly those baked and caught in the *state oven* and *fishpond*, never take away the appetite—they eat, and eat, and eat, but never are filled, so that no fragments can possibly remain. Nay, it is often observed, that the appetite increases after a full meal of the loaves and fishes; at least, we never knew an instance of a man not doubling his mouthfuls, like a hungry boy with a plumb-cake, and happy only in devouring. The state loaves are of a very large kind, and the fishes are generally admired for their size, and the rich sauces with which they are eat. Gormandizers never fail to observe, that while they are picking out the *nice cuts*, that egad! *here's cut and come again!* And so away they go, knife and fork, till none is left; and after the whole, they are just as hungry as when they began. There is a particular disease in which the food passes immediately through the body, undigested, making no stay in the stomach and bowels, and thereby the unhappy patient is soon starved. State gormandizers, however, contrive to subsist by chewing the cud, when all the loaves and fishes are eaten up, and seldom are altogether starved while a crumb, or a bit of skin remains.

The several *ponds* which furnish the state fishes deserve our attention. They are in general very full of fish, although they are seldom of great depth. The rods used in fishing are of

conſiderable length, and the *line* often extends as far as the Carnatic. The hooks are generally baited with *words*, a ſort of bait which is wonderfully ſucceſsful, although it failed on the late fiſhing occaſion. The *ovens* which bake the *loaves* are not leſs worthy of notice; theſe are exceedingly extenſive, and placed in all parts of the country. A great man once thought to eſtabliſh a company of *ſtate-bakers* in America, for the purpoſe of *loaves* only. However plauſible his arguments were, the Americans refuſed the propoſals, and to this day they maintain their right both to bake and eat their own loaves.

The *flour* of which the loaves are baked, is of various degrees of *fineneſs*, and is very frequently rejected by the bakers when of an inferior quality. The fiſhmongers likewiſe have their partialities, and will, very frequently, paſs by a huge pond, in order to drain a poor little one, and not leave as many fiſh as are neceſſary for the procreation of more. Many diſputes have ariſen as to the nature of the fiſh, whether of the ſalmon ſpecies, or trout, or cod.—This is a controverſy which I ſhall not venture upon at preſent, nor have I ſo much ſkill in natural hiſtory, as to be able to determine the matter. The fiſh have long heads, and often attempt to bite before they are dead, and have this remarkable property, that although they are cut into fifty pieces, every piece *moves* as if it had a head and heart of its own.

The loaves have nothing peculiar in their ſhape.—They have an *under* and an *upper* cruſt, and very frequently, owing to the careleſneſs of the baker, or the fault of the oven, the under cruſt ſhall be *done through and through*, while the *upper* cruſt is doughy, and muſt be thrown aſide.

Other obſervations on this ſubject I leave for another occaſion, and in the mean time conclude, as in my motto, "Dee'l hae maiſt o' them that hae maiſt o' een-a-nither."

To the PUBLIC,

Particularly to MEMBERS *of* PARLIAMENT, *and others concerned in the* DISSOLUTION *of* PARLIAMENT.

MR DEXTER AMBO, Gentleman, Poet, and Paragraph-maker, offers his humble ſervices on the preſent diſſolution of Parliament, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others concerned, that he has laid in a very valuable ſtock of Anecdotes of private Characters, collected from an extenſive acquaintance, from valets, butlers, ſtewards, ladies maids, and coachmen, which he is ready to produce on the ſhorteſt notice, very much enlarged and improved for the ſervice of either ſide;—that he has a new method, whereby a fact may be made to ſerve two parties at one time, and that he has a ſet of gentlemen in his ſervice, who are ready to ſwear in all caſes where proof is wanting.

At his office alſo may be had the following articles, of the beſt kinds, and in high preſervation:

His genuine PATENT ADDRESSES, on either ſide, and ſigned by any number—Theſe may be had of all ſizes; the temperate 5 s. each, the violent 10 s. 6 d.

N. B. Good allowances to thoſe who take them in quantities.

A large aſſortment of ELECTION PUFFS, made according to the neweſt and beſt faſhion, and warranted originals.

POLITICAL TURNCOCKS, very proper for borough members; alſo

The new ſpecies of *Majorities* of his own making, whereby *one* man ſhall appear as *ſix*, and *ſix* men as a numerous compa-

tubs for the whale, conſiſting of

SECRET INFLUENCE.

BACK STAIRS.

THE RUIN OF THE COUNTRY, warranted genuine,

EUPHORBIUM in ſmall quantities.

Mr AMBO likewiſe furniſhes ſets of *human* horſes for drawing Members in their carriages. *Blue ribbands*, *ſtones for breaking windows*, *dead cats*, and *bills of fare* furniſhed by the day.

Enquire at the ſign of the *Double Face*, in *Apoſtate-ſtreet*, near *Bubble-ſquare*.

From the London Papers, April 1.

Newhauſen, Feb. 12. The new road making to facilitate a communication between Tranſylvania and the Buckowine will ſoon be finiſhed, and Government have taken this opportunity to make a new military inrollment on the mountains which ſeparate thoſe provinces from Wallachia, whereby it is found, that the population of thoſe parts is ſuch as to furniſh 1046 men upwards of 15 and under 40 years of age, who are formed into two corps, fit to take up arms in caſe of need. They will be under command of the Commandant of the ſecond regiment in the neareſt garriſon. Thoſe mountaineers, who have hitherto been but little viſited, on account of the difficulty of coming at their habitations, are very plain in their manners, and pure in their morals; they have ſeveral cuſtoms entirely new; ſome of them admit of polygamy, without any diminution from the innocency of their morals; others, under the name of Chriſtian Schiſmatic Greeks, abſolutely profeſs Judaiſm. One of the moſt remarkable things obſerved was, one family, conſiſting of 200 individuals, who all ſubmitted to the great-grandfather as their Chief; he is an old man of 109 years of age, but with the perfect uſe of all his intellects; he is both their high-prieſt and legiſlator, his name is Dodoſka; he loſt his ſight about a year ago. This family is a complete picture of a patriarchal life; their flocks are their riches, and furniſh them with both food and raiment; they alſo cultivate the ground, but with ſo much negligence and ſo little profit, that they ſeem rather to make it matter of exerciſe than emolument.

Peterſburgh, Feb. 20. Yeſterday a meſſenger was diſpatched for Conſtantinople with the ratification of the Treaty, which was ſigned the 8th of January laſt. The meſſenger is charged with preſents to ſeveral members of the Divan. The Empreſs has been remarkably liberal in thoſe which ſhe ordered to be diſtributed.

Naples, March 2. On the laſt day of the Carnival, their Majeſties gave a moſt magnificent maſked ball and ſupper to their illuſtrious gueſt, the King of Sweden. The Queen, with ſeveral ladies, appeared in the habits of Lapland women, while the King of Naples and Sweden aſſumed the character of Lapland *chaſſeurs*. In this northern dreſs the Queen and the King of Sweden opened the ball by a dance, in the execution of which they juſtly acquired the moſt diſtinguiſhed applauſe.

Paris, March 21. Orders have been given to enliſt able bodied ſeamen: none will be engaged but volunteers; they are diſtined to man a fleet which is to cruiſe next ſpring off the coaſt, to exerciſe the ſailors, marines, &c. The general officers are in hopes that there will be ſome camps formed for the exerciſe of the ſoldiery.

It is reported here, that France means to eſtabliſh a powerful Prince upon the coaſt of Coromandel. Tippoo Saib entertains an avowed hatred for the governments of Madras and Bombay. The young Prince, certain of the alliance of France, ſeems to be making uſe of his preſent leiſure to prepare for ſome new exploits.

We hear from Verſailles, that the King has, by arret, granted the Cordon Bleu to Mr Suffrein, who is to give up the Order of Malta: this hero will alſo be created Vice-Admiral of India, and a Marſhal of France.

LONDON.

The elections for the following places are already over, and the gentlemen whoſe names are annexed, returned:

Abingdon.	Edw. Loveden Loveden, Eſq;	
Aylesbury.	Sir Thomas Halifax *, Knt.	
	T. Wrighten *, Eſq;	
Eaſt Grinſtead.	Henry Arthur Herbert, Eſq;	
	George Medley *, Eſq;	
Hertford Town.	Mr Calvert, —	368
	Baron Dimſdale, —	292
Unſucceſsful,	Mr Baker *, — —	223
Malden.	John Strutt, Eſq;	
	Lord Waltham *.	
Oxford City.	Lord Robert Spencer.	
	Hon. Capt. Bertie.	
Reading.	Francis Annesley, Eſq;	
	Rd. Aldworth Neville, Eſq;	
Stockbridge.	Hon. Capt. John Luttrell.	
	Thp. Bunbury Parkins *, Eſq;	
Whitechurch, Hants.	Lord Viſcount Middleton.	
	W. Selwyn, Eſq;	

Thoſe marked thus (*) are new members.

(†) In the intereſt of Mr Fox.

This day, at one o'clock, came on, at St Margaret's Hill, the election of a member for the borough of Southwark. The huſtings being opened with the uſual form by the returning officer, the names of Henry Thornton, Eſq; and Sir Barnard Turner, who had been returned by the Town Hall meeting on Monday laſt, were then ſeverally put up, and received with loud applauſe, and a great ſhow of hands. Sir Richard Hotham having reſigned, it was expected no other candidate would have been nominated. An elector, however, roſe, and propoſed Governor Elliott, the great defender of Gibraltar, whoſe name was received with great applauſe; but only a few hands appearing in his favour, the High Bailiff declared the election to have fallen on Henry Thornton, Eſq; and Sir Barnard Turner; and no poll being demanded, the new members returned their thanks to the electors, and the buſineſs ended.

At the cloſe of the poll this day, at Guildhall, for members to repreſent the city of London in Parliament, the numbers were as follow:

	Tueſday	*Wedneſday*	*Thurſday*	*Total*
Watſon,	101	717	1148	1966
Newnham,	100	635	1066	1801
Sir W. Lewes,	90	637	1078	1805
Sawbridge,	78	435	673	1181
Atkinſon,	57	362	583	1002
Smith,	20	257	*declined.*	

On Tueſday night the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; ſent [illegible] Livery for the honour they intended him, in putting him in nomination to be one of their repreſentatives in Parliament, but begging leave to decline ſtanding the poll, as not compatible with his engagements.

Mr Smith alſo declined, laſt night, for the city.

In the courſe of Mr Brook Watſon's ſpeech on Tueſday to the Liverymen at Guildhall, at the time of the election of city repreſentatives, he pointed to the gallery over the ſteps, and ſaid, "In that gallery ſtands the Marquis de Bouillé." The eyes of every perſon preſent were inſtantly fixed upon the Marquis. Mr Watſon proceeded, declaring the conduct of that nobleman to have been ſuch as to merit the gratitude of the whole kingdom; for that while he was diſcharging the duty he owed to his King and country, he had protected the property of ſuch of our fellow-ſubjects as had fallen into his hands, from rapine and plunder, forgetting the enemy in the captive.

The Marquis de Bouillé received every teſtimony of applauſe; he bowed very politely, and ſeemed much pleaſed with the reception he met with.

This day, at two o'clock, the poll began for Weſtminſter, upon the Huſtings in Covent-Garden. Lord Hood, Sir Cecil Wray, and Mr Fox, were preſent. His Lordſhip was preceeded to the place of election by a large body of ſailors, with the St George's flag, and a variety of other colours, among which was the ſtandard of France, taken from Admiral de Graſſe. A body of marrow-bones and cleavers, with two flags, on one of which was inſcribed "Fox *and* LIBERTY," and on the other, "Proſperity to Chelſea Hoſpital; may it ſtand for ever!" were carried before Mr Fox, who was received with great acclamations by the populace. A great number of ſingle votes were given for Mr Fox. On caſting up the poll, it ſtood as follows:

Mr Fox,	302
Lord Hood,	264
Sir Cecil Wray,	238

It is aſſerted, that the Grandfather of Mr Fox ſubſcribed 5000l. towards the building of Chelſea Hoſpital.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from General Eliott, at Gibraltar, which were brought over in the Lynn cutter, Capt. White, arrived at Cowes.

A Board of Admiralty was ſummoned to meet this afternoon, on buſineſs of great importance.

On Monday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and the Duc de Chartres, dined with the French Ambaſſador, at his houſe in Hyde Park corner.

Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales gave a very elegant dinner to the Duke de Chartres, the French Ambaſſador, and ſeveral foreigners of diſtinction, at Carleton-houſe.

Yeſterday the Duke de Chartres was at the Levee for the firſt time ſince his arrival from Paris.

As ſoon as the Duc de Chartres heard of the approaching election in Britain, he poſted off with the utmoſt expedition. He would not be abſent, he ſaid, from the glorious buſtle, for all the pleaſure France had to beſtow.

The elections which have already taken place, foretell a majority to the Miniſter: Mr Baker's rejection, Gen. Conway's rejection, and Mr Hotham's reſignation, are ſtrong grounds for this ſuppoſition.

Her C. of D. has been moſt ſucceſsful in her canvaſs; not a ſhop-keeper from Charing-croſs to Temple-bar, under fifty years of age, could reſiſt the perſuaſive oratory of her eyes. The conſequence will be, a bill in the enſuing Parliament againſt the influence of ogling during elections.

The Dowager of B. has been equally aſſiduous on the ſame ſide with her G. of D. and, without doing ſo much execution, has been to the full as ſucceſsful.

Conſidering evil as ſometimes producing good, the preſent election may be by any party viewed in a favourable light—as tending to circulate money in the country, where it never was more wanted; the diſtreſſes occaſioned by the ſeaſon bearing very hard on the lower claſs of people.

The *bribery* which prevails at elections, proves that the *body politic* (like the *natural* body) becomes *corrupt* immediately after *diſſolution*.

The following letter was written by Mr Pitt to the Liverymen of the city of London:

"Gentlemen,

I HAVE juſt learnt that I have been this day propoſed, in a manner equally unexpected and flattering to me, as a candidate to repreſent the city of London in Parliament; and that I had the honour of having my name returned on the ſhew of hands. It is impoſſible for me not to feel the warmeſt gratitude and ſatisfaction in receiving ſo diſtinguiſhed a mark of confidence from ſo great and reſpectable a body. It is the more honourable to me, as I can attribute it only to their approbation of my public principles and conduct in the preſent important moment. Senſible as I am at the ſame time, that my engagements are not ſufficiently compatible with the duties incumbent on one who has the honour of being placed in that ſituation, I ſhould be wanting in reſpect and attention to the city of London, if I did not take the earlieſt opportunity of begging permiſſion to decline the poll. Permit me to add, that I muſt I ſhall on no occaſion be found leſs zealous to promote the intereſt of the city, and, with it, thoſe of the kingdom in general, than if I had the honour of being ſent as their immediate repreſentative.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and faithful humble ſervant,

Downing-ſtreet, March 30th, 1784. W. PITT."

Yeſterday, the High Sheriff for the county of York, accompanied by the Dukes of Leeds, Northumberland, Montague; the Marquis of Carmarthen; the Earls of Saliſbury, Fauconberg, Percy; Lords Grantham, Hawke, Rawdon, Algernon Percy; the Attorney General, Sir Charles Thompſon, Bart. Mr Laſcelles, Mr Edward Laſcelles and ſon, General Laſcelles, &c. had the honour of preſenting to his Majeſty the Addreſs of the county of York, which was moſt graciouſly received.

The High Sheriff alſo preſented to his Majeſty an Addreſs from Scarborough.

The following gentlemen, we are aſſured, will ſpeedily be raiſed to the Peerage, viz John Parker, Eſq; late member for Devon; James Douton, Eſq; the late member for Glouceſter; Sir John Griffin, Bart. Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. and Lord Bulkeley.

It is alſo in contemplation to add the Dukes of Gordon and Queenſberry to the Engliſh Peerage.

While this country is agitated by the general election, our political neighbours, the French, are buſy in purſuing their grand object, the increaſe of their navy. A perſon lately arrived from the Continent aſſures us, that they are as buſy in their dock yards as if in time of actual war.

A gentleman long employed in the tranſactions of the Houſe of Commons acquaints us, that, upon a minute inveſtigation, he finds, the *fourteen* Parliaments which have been aſſembled ſince the year 1706 have, upon an average, ſat about the ſpace of *five* years and *an half* each; that the interval from the diſſolution of one Parliament to the calling of another, will be found upon an average about *ſixty-three* days; and laſtly, that the number of *new members* generally amounted to *one hundred and fifty* or *ſixty*.

Yeſterday there was a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of proprietors of Eaſt India Stock, at the London Tavern, to conſider of a liſt of candidates for the enſuing election of Directors, when a motion was made to appoint a committee for that purpoſe; but after ſome debate as to the propriety of forming any liſt previous to the uſual recommendations of the Court of Directors, the further conſideration of the buſineſs was adjourned *ſine die*, on a diviſion of 82 to 64.

Extract of a letter from St Lucar, March 5. 1784.

"The fleet from the Havannah, which arrived the 1ſt inſtant, brings in ſpecie about twenty-nine millions hard dollars, and in cochineal, cocoa, and other ready-money articles, near eleven millions more. This event is of the moſt conſequence to the commercial intereſts of Europe, as the money will ſoon circulate."

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, March 23.

"The Emperor hath lately applied to the Court of France, requiring to know whether they ſhould at all interpoſe in the buſineſs which he has to ſettle with the Dutch, reſpecting the opening of the Schelde for a free navigation, and trade to his dominions in the Netherlands. The French have given for anſwer, "That they have no concern in the affair; and do not interfere in the particular rights of nations."

PRICE OF STOCKS, April 1.

Bank Stock, ſhut.	Ditto unpaid, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut.	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 58 a ½	3 per cent. Old Ann. ſhut.
3 per cent. red. ſhut.	Ditto New Ann. 57½ a ½
3 per cent. 1726, —	Ditto 1758, —
Long Ann. 17 ½ a ½	Exchequer Bills, —
Short Ann. 1778, 12½ a 7-16ths.	Navy Bills, 18¼ a ¼ diſc.
India Stock, ſhut.	3 per cent. Scrip. —
3 per cent. Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
India Bonds paid, 15 a 17 a 16 diſc.	Light Long Ann. —
	Prices, —

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 1.

"The poll this day began for members of Parliament for the city of Weſtminſter. By ten o'clock, the Huſtings, and the whole ſpace between the huts in Covent-Garden, and the porch of the church, was filled with a vaſt concourſe of people, chiefly houſeholders, and conſequently voters for repreſentatives in Parliament. By twelve o'clock, all the ſtreets and avenues leading to Covent-Garden Church, were occupied. On no occaſion, ſince Lord George Gordon's mob, did I ever ſee ſuch a multitude of people. Scaffolds were erected for the convenience of the ſpectators, at the rate of one ſhilling each.

From one of these I looked down on the most glorious sight that can be beheld in any country,—thousands of men assembled to choose their legislators. On the same scaffold stood the Marquis of Bonille and the Duke of Chartres, attended by a number of gentlemen, both foreigners and English. I endeavoured to read in their eyes the sentiments that must fill the minds of subjects of a despotic government on this occasion.

"Mr Fox, attended by his friends, came forward, and addressed as many as could hear him, with his usual energy. He was received with loud acclamations. The show of hands appeared in favour of him and Lord Hood, rather than Sir Cecil Wray. However, from this circumstance, nothing can with certainty be determined. Mr Fox's friends had a standard erected, on which, on one side, was written, "NO TAXES ON MAID-SERVANTS!" and on the other, "MAY CHELSEA HOSPITAL STAND FOR EVER!" These devices alluded to Sir Cecil Wray's sentiments on these subjects, which are well enough known to the public.

"Lord Hood had no flag. It is flags of another kind that his Lordship has been accustomed to hoist. This noble candidate did not make his appearance so soon as Mr Fox. At last he came forward, attended by his friends, and with a most excellent and numerous band of music. He is a good figure, and has, in his air and manner, something that bespeaks both steady courage and great philanthropy. His Lordship was received with hearty acclamations. "The gallant Lord Hood for ever!"—"A man of deeds and not of words."—"Lord Hood never deceived any man." These were the exclamations that resounded from one corner of Covent Garden to another. His Lordship, in a few words, and with a military air, declared himself a candidate, with proper expressions of regard to the nation in general, and the inhabitants of Westminster in particular.

"At all the entrances into Covent Garden, men, women, and boys, were furnished with cockades, intimating their attachment to Mr Fox, whose office it was to sing the praises of that celebrated Commoner in ballads, composed at the desire of his Committee for that purpose. Of one of these political compositions I will give you a short specimen.

A NEW SONG.—*To the Tune of the Maid of the Mill.*

I.

TWO members for Westminster, boys! we must chuse,
And to chuse we have candidates three:
There's *Hood*, and there's *Wray* whom we well could excuse,
But *Fox*, who's the man for me.
Aye *Fox* is the man, *Charles Fox* is the man,
Charles Fox with a plumper for me.

II.

Lord *Hood* is a gallant commander, what then?
We've commanders as gallant as he:
To speak, not to fight, we want Parliament-men;
And *Fox* is the man for me, &c.

Two votes; the right of every elector.

"In the mean time, Mr Fox's runners, under the direction of *Sam House*, were every where forming circles around them, and haranguing on the great virtues of that statesman and orator, the danger of the power of the crown, &c. &c. Other fellows were running about, in the character of buffoons, to keep the mob in good humour, with caps made of foxes skins with the tails dangling over their shoulders. Nor must it be omitted, that the *Ladies of Covent Garden*, who did not fail to exhibit their charms on this occasion, mingling with the throng, declared themselves in favour of Mr Fox, who, they said, was a friend to the ladies, and wholly against Mr Pitt, whom they pronounced to be a *cold and heartless baby*. On the whole, the greatest pains seemed to be taken by Mr Fox's friends; and I enjoyed a fine picture of freedom."

On Friday, the 2d instant, was married at Mountcoffer, Captain Hay of Mountblairy, to Miss Elisabeth Robinson, Banff.

Since our last, arrived in town, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Maitland, late member for Newport, Cornwall; and Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerse, Bart. for the county of Stirling. This day, Sir Thomas set off for the west country.

This afternoon, Lord Adam Gordon arrived in town from London.

This day, James Hunter-Blair, Esq; late representative in Parliament for this city, was unanimously re-elected by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council. After the election, the Lord Provost made a speech to Mr Hunter-Blair, thanking him for the services he had already performed, as representative for the city, and expressive of his and the Council's full persuasion, that he would continue to follow the same line of conduct which he had hitherto observed in Parliament. Mr Hunter-Blair, upon this, thanked the Lord Provost and Magistrates, for the very high honour they had again conferred upon him; assured them, that he should always, to the utmost of his power, endeavour to support the just prerogatives of the Crown, and the rights of the people, as established at the Revolution; and hoped, that while he continued in Parliament, he should act in such a manner as to give general satisfaction to his constituents.——Mr Hunter-Blair afterwards gave an elegant entertainment in the Assembly Hall to his electors; at which were present several Noblemen and Gentlemen of distinction, and a number of respectable citizens. Mr Hunter Blair has the honour of being the first elected member for Scotland. This city may felicitate themselves, that while other boroughs are distracted and split into factions by opposite interests, every thing has been settled here in the most amicable and harmonious manner.

Ilay Campbell, Esq; Lord Advocate of Scotland, will be returned member for the burghs of Glasgow, &c. in opposition to John Craufurd, Esq;

Sir David Carnegie of Southesk, Baronet, will be elected unanimously for the district of Aberdeen, Montrose, Brechin, Bervie, and Arbroath.

Governor Johnstone is a candidate for the burghs of Haddington, Dunbar, &c. in opposition to Mr Charteris.

Colonel Moncrieff is a candidate for the burghs of Austruther, Crail, &c. in opposition to Mr Austruther.

Sir James Stuart of Coltness, Bart. is a candidate for Lanarkshire, in opposition to Andrew Stuart, Esq;

Mr Douglas is a candidate for Roxburghshire, in opposition to Sir Gilbert Elliot.

The Hon. Captain William Elphinstone is candidate for the burghs of Dunfermline, &c. in opposition to Major Campbell.

Mr Hume of Wedderburn is candidate for Berwickshire.

Lord Delvil and General Vaughan will be rechosen for the town of Berwick, without opposition.

On Monday last the candidates began their canvass at Newcastle, and on Tuesday they paid their respects, as customary, to the different Companies; when Mr Bowes presided a Common Hall to be convened next day; which being granted, there was a very large meeting of the Free Burgesses in the Guildhall, to consider of proper persons to represent them in Parliament. After it broke up, the respective candidates proceeded on their canvass.

The canvass for the representation of Newcastle is now going on with great spirit. The contest seems to lie between Mr Bowes and Mr Brandling. Sir Mathew Ridley joins to a great family interest of an old date, a very large portion of personal interest and inherited popularity, founded on real services, and derived from the tried purity of his conduct as a representative of that town.

We hear that Sir Mo Ridley, on Tuesday last, at the Trinity-Hall, stated with great propriety, and much to the satisfaction of his auditors, the constitutional principles which in Parliament had regulated his conduct.

The Borough of Lancaster is the declared object of four candidates, viz. Adam Rawlinson, Esq; and Wilson Brundyll, Esq; (its representatives in the late Parliament) Francis Reynolds, Esq; of the royal navy, and John Lowther, Esq; of Swillington in Yorkshire, Member in the late Parliament for the Borough of Cockermouth.

Extract of a letter from Stirling, April 3.

"This day, the choice of a Delegate to attend the general election of a representative for this district of boroughs, came on, when, notwithstanding a violent opposition to Major Campbell by Captain William Elphinstone and Captain James Francis Erskine, James Moir, Esq; our present Provost, a friend of the Major's, was chosen by a great majority."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 30.

"Report says, that it is determined the Irish Parliament should immediately adjourn for six weeks. All present business is to be hurried through with the utmost dispatch, to enable Administration afterwards to adjourn, and rid themselves of all disagreeable questions relative to reform in Parliament, and protecting duties.

"Yesterday and the day preceding, a great number of gentlemen set off for England, in order to give their votes at the approaching general election, in consequence of the dissolution of the British Parliament."

The London, Watt, from Hull for Shields in ballast, was by the strong easterly winds drove on shore on Flamborough-head, and, it is said, the ship is broke up. Another vessel is said to be lost about the same place.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To Mr A. W——,

I Pardon, Sir, the trick you play'd me,
When an April fool you made me:
Since *one day* only I appear,
What you alas! do all the *year*.

LORENZO.

MEMBER *for the ensuing* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Burgh of STIRLING.—Convener Alexander Cuthell, Ruling Elder.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, April 5.—Oswald, Beattie, from Berwick, with wheat; George, Simpson, from Dunbar, with wheat, barley, peas, and goods; Lady Elizabeth, Gow, from Berwick, with salt; Elizabeth, [illegible], with ballast; Cumberland, Wilson, from Wearon, with oats; Williard, Ballingall, from Inverkeithing, light.

SAILED.—Good intent, Houlbone, for Hamburgh, with coals; Elizabeth and Mary, Rawson, for Wells, with ballast; Peggy, Izet, for Wearon, with ditto; Venus, Atmore, for Blyth, with ditto; Thomas and Sara, Aires, for Lynn, with ballast.

To the Nominal and Fictitious Voters of

LINLITHGOW-SHIRE.

GENTLEMEN, WEST-PORT, APRIL 5. 1784.

AS many of you have never seen the Freeholders Roll, and some, I believe, never the shire itself, I will begin this Address with letting you know your own strength. There are upon the roll 57 voters, 28 of them only real. You, Gentlemen, are a majority; for you consist exactly of 29. My dislike to you is great. Your destruction, I must confess, Gentlemen, has employed my thoughts very frequently since our first acquaintance, now full twenty years ago; but I will take no advantage of you. My attack, you will immediately see, is to be open. I promise it shall be no less fierce and, in the justice of my cause, and the rottenness of yours, I trust that even your numbers will not protect you, especially as I see with pleasure a spirit arising in the north, which will soon make this the cause of every real Freeholder in Scotland, at least the greatest part. At the election, which is at hand, I am to request that each of you do take and subscribe an oath, That your vote is not nominal and fictitious, nor created to enable you to vote for a Member of Parliament. If any of you shall be hardy enough to do so, I am next to take the liberty to do what I can to bring you before a Jury of your countrymen, for a crime which it is needless here to name.

This notice, Gentlemen, is to afford you time to think seriously of the matter. Do not consult with Lawyers. If the opinions of the most eminent are to be trusted, you are upon the brink of a precipice.

Read the acts of Parliament in your closets, and consider the oaths upon your pillows, as I have often done, and then judge for yourselves. Mind also, that you will be tried, not by lawyers, but by those whom you have injured. I am, GENTLEMEN,

A Real Freeholder,
WILLIAM HAMILTON.

A Sugar House in Glasgow for Sale.

ALEX. BROWN and CO. of the West Sugar-House of Glasgow, having purchased the South Sugar-House there, where they mean to remove to, and carry on business, at the 1st June next, propose to dispose of the West Sugar-House and Utensils, by private sale; those who may wish to purchase will please apply to them.

In the mean time, both Houses go on as formerly.

GLASGOW, 31st March 1784.

TOLLS TO LET.

TO be LET by public roup for one year, upon the 30th of April instant, at a meeting of the Trustees for putting in execution the Turnpike Acts in the County of Edinburgh, to be held in the Inner Session-house there, the TOLLS payable at TYNECASTLE BRAEHEAD, and at TYNECASTLE BRAEFOOT, jointly, to be entered to the 14th of May next; the TOLLS payable at WEST CALDER to be entered to the 26th of May next; the TOLLS payable at COMBFOOT in the Calder District, and at CRAIGMILL in the Slatefoord District, to be entered to the 14th of August next.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of George Zeigler, Sheriff-clerk's Office, Edinburgh.

THE HOUSE, &c. OF ACHLYNE,

TO BE LET.

TO be LET for a whole, half, or a quarter of a year, genteelly furnished,

The HOUSE of ACHLYNE, with stables, coach-house, washing-house, and other necessary office-houses; and also, the garden and four inclosures, &c. The House is large and commodious, fit to accommodate any family. It has a carriage road to the door; is delightfully situated, and in the neighbourhood of a fine sporting country, abounding with game of every kind.

Apply to William Leslie, writer to the signet.

WANTED at WHITSUNDAY next,

For the Merchant Maiden Hospital,

A SCHOOLMASTER to teach English, according to the present improved methods received in the established English Schools of Edinburgh.

Those who are candidates will be examined in a comparative trial by a committee of the Governors at the Hospital, upon Monday the 26th of April; and it is expected they will bring proper certificates of their character; but no one will be elected who is not either married, or at least forty years of age.

An adequate salary will be given; and for particulars, apply to Baillie Gillespie, treasurer to the Hospital, at his shop, Luckenbooths.

INTIMATION

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Fleshers in Leith.

HIS day the whole real and personal estate of the said William Hutchison was, upon his own application, with concurrence of Thomas Hutchison, residing at Fisherrow, one of the creditors, sequestrated by the Lord Ordinary, officiating on the bills; and his creditors appointed to meet at Haldane's, Golt House, Leith, on Friday the 9th current, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to chuse an interim factor. A magistrate will attend for receiving the grounds of debt to be produced by the creditors, and for other purposes expressed in the statute.

EDINBURGH, April 5. 1784.

LANDS IN INVERNESS-SHIRE,

And within four Miles of the Town of Inverness.

TO be LET, and entered into at Whitsunday next, a large Tract of GROUND, part of the Lands of NESSCASTLE, consisting of 800 acres and upwards, of which a part is yearly under crop: Also, The Grass and Pasture of a thriving Plantation, consisting of 200 acres or thereby, inclosed and planted in the year 1750. But these subjects being now possessed by about a dozen tenants, who pay each of them but small rents; the proprietor has them now under removing, and proposes to set the same to one person, or to two or three at most. The ground, at first sight, appears to be fitter for pasturage for sheep or black cattle, but may be also used for corn. The proprietor is satisfied that every thing necessary for improvement falls to be done upon them, and he is willing to contribute towards inclosing and draining, &c. and towards building such mansion and office-houses, as are suitable to the farm, or otherwise to be at the sole expence of all these, and give a lease of the premises, as shall be agreed on, for nineteen or more or less years.

For further particulars, and for completing any bargain, application may be made to John Fraser writer to the signet, Miln's Court, Edinburgh; and Donald Macdonald, ground-officer at Nesscastle, will show the premisses.

Not to be repeated.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 29th day of June next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The following Lands and other Subjects,

Which belonged to Messrs ROBERT & WILLIAM ALEXANDERS, late Merchants in Edinburgh.

SHIRE OF AYR.

LOT I. The Lands of Blackhouse, Dalmelling, and Boghall, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Saint Quivox, and shire of Ayr, with some Houses and Yards at the Bridge-end of Ayr.

The proven rent, after all deductions, is 190l. 1s. 9d. 9-12ths.

And the proven value of these lands, being partly held of the Crown and partly of a subject-superior, is L. 3096 11 6 9-12ths.

N.B. The subtenants pay of advance rent to the the principal tacksmen, L. 388 4 2 11-12ths.

And the proven value of the coal on this estate of Blackhouse, which is situate within a very small distance of the port of Ayr, is 6000 0 0

Upset price of lot I. - - L. 14096 11 6 9-12ths

LOT II. The Lands of Duphold and Crofthead, lying in the parish and shire of Ayr.

The proven free rent is 102 l. 9s. 4d.

of Ayr, at 25 years purchase, is L.

LOT III. The Lands and Barony of Underwood, comprehending the Lands of Fortown, Wardmike, and Auldside, Hoghall, Cederhill, and Dilton, and Underwood Mains, lying in the parishes of Stair and Craigie, and shire of Ayr.

The proven free rent is 199 l. 2s. 7d. 9-12ths.

And the proven value, being held of a subject-superior, at 23 years purchase, is - - L. 4580 0 10 3-12ths

SHIRE OF FIFE.

LOT IV. The Lands and Barony of Cluny, and teinds thereof, lying in the parishes of Kinglassie and Kinghorn, and shire of Fife.

The proven free rent is 487 l. 16 s. 4 d. 11-12ths.

And the proven value, being partly held of the Crown, and partly of a subject-superior, at 23 years purchase, is - - - L. 11219 17 5 2-12ths

And the proven value of the coal on this estate of Cluny is - - 1000 0 0

Upset price of this lot, L. 12219 7 3 2-12ths

This estate gives two freehold qualifications in the county.

HOUSES IN PITTENWEEM.

LOT V. Several Houses, Yards, and others, in and about the town of Pittenweem.

The proven free rent is 46 l. 9 s. 6 d.

And the proven value, being held burgage, at 8 years purchase, is - - L. 412 16 0

SHIRE OF EDINBURGH.

LOT VI. The Lands of Tallend, Little Haugh, and the Mailing of Langside, in the parish of West Calder, and county of Edinburgh

The proven free rent is, L. 28 13 8 8-12ths

And the proven value, being held of a subject superior, at 23 years purchase, is L. 659 15 7 4-12ths

LOT VII. The Lands of Clermiston and Findlayhill, and teinds thereof, lying in the parishes of Corstorphin and Cramond, and shire of Edinburgh, with the superiority of a part of these lands belonging in property to Mr Walter Scott writer to the signet, and which together give a freehold qualification in the county.

The proven free rent is, L. 88 10 4 11-12ths.

And the proven value, at twenty-three years purchase is, L. 2035 19 5 11-12ths

HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.

LOT VIII. The Upper lodging in the back-land in Macmorron's Close, south side of the Lawn Market, Edinburgh, at present known by the name of Durie's Office.

The proven free rent is, L. 20:

And the proven value, being held burgage, is - L. 200

SUBJECTS IN LEITH.

LOT IX. A Tack from the town of Edinburgh, for three nineteen years after Martinmas 1752 of the Inclosure or Yard at the back of the Weigh-house of Leith, with cellars and warehouses built thereon, presently possessed by Messrs. Ramsay and Williamson,

The proven value of this tack is, L. 437

BREWERY IN EDINBURGH.

LOT X. The Two Acres of Ground at St Leonard's Wynd, in Pleasance near Edinburgh, with the brewery, house, office-houses, and whole pertinents lately built thereon, possessed by Mr Hugh Bell brewer.

The proven value being held of the city of Edinburgh is, L. 2000

SUBJECTS IN LEITH.

LOT XI. The Subjects in Leith formerly occupied as a Cudbear Manufactory.

The proven free rent is, L. 27 19 9 2-12ths.

And the proven value, being held of a subject superior, is - - L. 379

SUPERIORITY IN THE SHIRE OF DUMFRIES.

LOT. XII. The Superiority of the Lands of Skittingholm or Skittinghope, with houses and pertinents lying within the stewartry of Annandale, and shire of Dumfries, which gives a freehold qualification.

The proven value is, L. 109

The articles of sale and progress may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson depute clerk of session. And further information will be got by applying to William Dick writer to the signet.

ANONYMOUS INFORMATION.

WHEREAS an Anonimous Letter, bearing date the 1st day of March current, was brought by the post to the Collector of the Customs at one of the ports on the east coast of Scotland, giving information with respect to a person who was guilty of an offence committed some time ago to the prejudice of the Revenue, within the precinct of that port: The said Collector desires the writer of that letter will communicate to him, a more particular account of the proceedings of the offender upon the occasion alluded to, and of the evidence which may be obtained of his guilt; being authorised by the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, to assure him, that such information will be very acceptable, and will meet with all due attention, and that he will be properly rewarded for any service he shall render to the revenue, and his name kept secret, if desired.

APRIL 1. 1784.

PREMIUMS GAINED AT THE LINEN HALL.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby advertise, That the several Gentlemen who acted as judges in determining the preferences amongst the various articles of Scotch manufacture, lodged for competition at the Linen Hall in the year 1783, having made their reports, the sealed notes belonging to the preferable articles were afterwards opened in presence of a Committee of the Board, from which it appeared that the Gainers are as follow:

For the best 48 pieces of unbleached linen, in imitation of the foreign fabric known by the name of Platillos, *William Paterson*, linen manufacturer in Kinross, - - L. 30 0 0

For the best three suits of diaper linen of new patterns, L. 15.

Two parcels were presented, both which the judges thought extremely well executed; but as the one appeared rather superior to the other, they divided the premium as follows:

To the manufacturer of the first, who is *Ebenezer Gairdner*, Edinburgh, - - 10 0 0

To the manufacturer of the other, who is *Mrs Scott*, Musselburgh, - - 5 0 0

For the best 12 pieces of chequered linen for seamens shirting, *Robert Peat*, manufacturer in Kirkcaldy, 15 0 0

For the best six pieces of striped muslins, *Robert and Adam Thomson*, manufacturers in Glasgow, 10 0 0

For the best 6 pieces of muslin handkerchiefs, L. 10.

There was only one parcel lodged, which the judges thought excellent, and well worthy of the premium; but being manufactured by Robert and Adam Thomson, the gainers of the preceding premium, they are, by the regulations of the Trustees, precluded from receiving this.

For the best 6 pieces of cloth made entirely of cotton for printing, *Alexander Wilkie*, manufacturer in St. Andrew's, - - - - 10 0 0

For the second best 6 pieces of the same kind of cloth *David Mutrie*, manufacturer in Glasgow, - 5 0 0

For the best 6 pieces of broad woollen cloth, *Archibald M'Dowall*, merchant in Edinburgh, - 20 0 0

For the second best 6 pieces of the same kind of cloth, the *Woollen Manufacturing Company at Montrose*, 10 0 0

For the best 6 pieces of Hunters cloth, *Henry Duncan*, manufacturer in Edinburgh, - - 20 0 0

For the second best 6 pieces of the same kind of cloth, *John Gray*, clothier in Musselburgh, 10 0 0

For the best dozen of felt hats, i. e. made of Scotch wool, *Thomas Buchanan*, hatmaker in Glasgow, 10 0 0

For the second best dozen of the same kind of hats, *M'Kinlay and Boyle*, hatmakers in Glasgow, 5 0 0

For the best drawing of a machine used in manufacture, *John Rennie*, mill wright in Edinburgh, 10 0 0

N. B. The drawing is a machine for beetling cloth.

For the best drawing of a damask pattern, *John Bain* engineer, Edinburgh, 10 0 0

Upon the other articles for which the Board offered premiums, viz. 6-4th wide white sheeting, from 13 to 16 hundreds; 7-8th wide white linen, from 7 to 10 hundreds, and flannel, no premium has been gained; the sheeting and linen presented not being thought so well manufactured as to merit any; and there were none of the other goods presented for competition.

[illegible] who present a receipt from the gainer or gainers, accompanied with their affidavits before a Justice of Peace or other Magistrate, affirming, "That the goods with which they competed were Scotch manufacture; that they never were presented at any former competition; and that they were every way in terms of the regulations contained in the Trustees advertisement of the premiums, published the 25th of August 1783."

By Order of the Trustees,
ROB. ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the CREDITORS of WILLIAM SMITH, Printer in Glasgow, hereby desire all to whom he is indebted, forthwith to lodge notes of their claim against him, in the hands of Robert Farie, bookseller in Glasgow, factor on the trust estate, or of Robert Park, writer. And all who are indebted to the subject, are required to pay what they owe to Mr Farie, immediately, otherwise they must be prosecuted as law directs.

Not to be repeated.

GLASGOW, March 15. 1784.

To be RENTED for one or more Years.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, at West Fortune, together with the Garden, Stable, &c. situated in a delightful country, and within three miles of Haddington. For terms, apply to Mr Robert Brown, on the premisses.

N. B. Any person inclineable to rent West Fortune may be accommodated with twenty or thirty acres of pasture-ground, well inclosed at a moderate rent.

East Lothian, April 5. 1784.

SUPERIORITIES IN LANARKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Tuesday next the 6th day of April, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon, (in place of the day formerly advertised).

The Superiorities of the Six-Merk Land of old extent of Arbuckles, lying within the barony of Monkland, and sheriffdom of Lanark, with the feu duties payable by six different vassals in the said lands, amounting to 3 l. 14 s. 4 d. 8-12ths Sterling of money, and converted price of dry multures, with five bolls of dry multure payable in kind yearly, besides the casualties of superiorities exigible on the entries of the vassals, which are considerable, as the properties are valuable, and some of the vassals are now in non entry.

The lands hold of the Crown, and afford an unexceptionable qualification in the county. The exposer has an expede charter, the precept of which is not yet executed, so that a purchaser may be immediately infeft.

The progress of writs, and conditions of sale, will be shown by James Fraser, writer to the signet, to whom, or to Mr John Boyes, jun. writer Hamilton, intended purchasers may apply for further particulars.

FOR ROTTERDAM,

THE VENUS,

JAMES JOHNSTON Master,

Lying at Borrowstounness taking in goods for Rotterdam, to sail the 10th current.

For goods or passengers, apply to the Master at his house, or on board the ship.

The ship has good accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended upon.

Patent Looms
Damask and Diaper Table Linen.

WILLIAM CHEAP, Linen Manufacturer, begs leave to inform the Public, that he has now erected his new-invented and improved Damask and Diaper Looms; for the sole and exclusive use of which he has obtained his Majesty's letters patent; and that he now has for sale, at his warehouse, opposite the Fountain Well, large assortments of Damask and Diaper Linen, of the most elegant patterns, executed on the Patent Looms, in a very complete and superior manner.

He also continues to sell Shirtings, Sheetings, and a variety of other articles in the linen branch; and to weave coats of arms, or any other patterns, in damask or diaper, to those ladies or gentlemen who are pleased to employ him.

LANDS in CAITHNESS to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 14th of April curt. betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Lands of OVER and NETHER BILBSTERS, with the mills thereof.—The Lands called OLD CROOK and QUOYJACKS, and pertinents, lying in the parish of Wick, and shire of Caithness.—These lands pay of yearly rent to the proprietor, 85 l. sterling, besides public burdens; and as the rent has not been raised for many years past, and the tack by which they were lately held is expired, they will admit of a considerable raise of rent.—They hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess books of the County at 287l. 14s. 7d. Scots; and there is a commodious dwelling house on the premisses, built about sixteen years ago.—Persons inclining to purchase may apply for further particulars to Charles Mackenzie, writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

THE VILLA at Fountainbridge called the GROVE, being the property of Lord Colvill, and presently under lease to Lord Gardenston, consisting of a commodious Dwelling house, with good offices, and above seven Scots acres, conveniently and agreeably laid out in grass fields, garden and pleasure-grounds.

The purchaser may have immediate access to the subjects, as the present possessor is inclined to part with his lease, which is in endurance for two years from Whitsunday next, upon moderate terms.

Whoever is inclined to purchase may be shown the premisses at any reasonable time by the gardener at the Grove; and for further information may apply to William Lumsdaine clerk to the signet, New Street, Edinburgh, who will acquaint them with the conditions, and all particulars.

TO be Sold by public auction, within the house of Nathaniel Taylor, innkeeper in Stranraer, on Friday the 28th day of May next, between the hours of twelve and one afternoon,

That Large HOUSE and SHOP, in the burgh of Stranraer, being 37½ feet in front; the House consisting of 8 rooms, besides closets and other conveniencies, with the office-houses and garden behind the same, all as presently possessed by John Bowie, merchant.

Any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply to John Hunter, writer to the signet, who will show the title-deeds, or John Jolly writer in Stranraer.

ROSLIN.

SUBTACK OF THE INN, CASTLE, AND CASTLE GARDEN.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th day of April 1784, between five and six afternoon, and entered upon immediately,

The BENEFIT of a SUBTACK of the INN of ROSLIN, and Garden or Shrubbery adjoining to it, with the Offices belonging thereto. As also, of the CASTLE or ROSLIN, and CASTLE-GARDEN, with the pertinents, all as presently occupied by David Keir the sub-tacksman. The endurance of the sub-lease is for 20 years: Of the Inn, Garden, and Offices, from Whitsunday 1784; and of the Castle, and Castle-Garden, from Martinmas last.

David Keir at the Inn will show the premisses, and William Brodie writer in Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a private bargain before the day of sale, will inform of particulars.

COAL TO BE LET.

To be LET for such a number of years as may be agreed upon,

THE very extensive and level-free COLLIERY of COALSNAUGHTON, lying in the parish of Tillycoultry, and county of Clackmannan, and within a short distance of the port of Alloa, the tenant [illegible] obliged to lead coals in summer, at 1s. 8d. per chalder. The present working seams are in good order, consisting of a five-foot coal, level free, most substantially fitted up, and the whole machinery in thorough repair. Several farms may be also let if desired.

Proposals may be transmitted to James Bruce, Esq; the proprietor, at Tillycoultry, to John Watson merchant in Alloa, coal factor, or to Thomas Mercer writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to any particulars necessary to be known.

Also, To be LET for the season, the several Grass Parks of Tillycoultry; to be exposed by public roup, in different lots, upon Thursday the 15th April current, at 12 o'clock forenoon.

To Farmers, Graziers, and Dealers in Cattle,

TO be SET by roup, within the house of Robert M'Intosh, in Milnhaugh of Alyth, on Tuesday the 20th day of April 1784, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon.

All and whole the Forest of CAINLOCHAN, and others thereto lately annexed, lying within the parish of Glenisla, and county of Forfar.

The Grazing is well sheltered, and inferior to none of the same extent in the Highlands of Scotland. It lies about one English mile east from the great road over the Cairnwall, leading to and from Fort George, and is conveniently situated both for the south and north country markets.

For information, application may be made to Thomas Mitchell, factor to the Earl of Airly, residing at Craig, in the parish of Glenisla.

LANDS AND HOUSE IN TIVIOTDALE TO LET.

THE Mansion-house and Lands of OVERWELLS to be LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday 1784.

This estate lies on the water of Oxnam, in the parish of Jedburgh, and within a mile of that burgh. It consists of about 300 acres, divided into twenty inclosures, well fenced, watered, and sheltered with stripes of planting.

The Mansion house stands in a good warm situation, having a fine view to the south, and screened with trees on all other sides. It is in good order, of a moderate size, very convenient, and fit for accommodating a genteel family, who may have, along with the house, on reasonable terms, a garden, pigeon-house, a complete set of office-houses, and such a number of inclosures as they may incline, either in tack or from year to year.

Tiviotdale is a pleasant country: and there are good markets at Jedburgh and Kelso, both in the neighbourhood of Wells, with plenty of sport in the fields, and fishing in the adjoining waters, which must make it both a convenient and agreeable residence.

The grounds not let along with the mansion-house will be set in one or two other farms along with the two new farm-houses and office-houses lately built.

Encouragement of lime will be given the tenants for manuring and laying the ground into grass. The conditions of Set will be seen in the hands of Robert Ainslie at Berrywell near Dunse, who will conclude a bargain. And proposals may be given in to him, or Mr James Keay writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, or James Fair writer in Jedburgh. John Ainslie hedger at Wells will show the house and grounds.

The farm of Luckencroft, at Langton, in the parish of Jedburgh, is also to be set at the same term. It consists of about 60 acres; and application may be made as above.

James Chisholm, nurseryman at Jedburgh, will also show the house and grounds, and commune with any person proposing to take the same.

A CORNETCY & SURGEONCY for SALE.

A CORNETCY in the 14th Light Dragoons in Ireland, to be sold at 850 l. Irish.

And the SURGEONCY of same Regiment, to be sold for 400 guineas.

Apply to Captain Sir George Dunbar, at Clonmill, Ireland, or to James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh.

SALE of LANDS in the County of Ayr.

TO be Sold by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday 24th June 1784, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

LOT I.

That Part of the Lands and Barony of LOUDOUN which lies on the east side of Glen water; and the following Farms lying on the west side of the said water, viz. High, Laigh, and Mid Overmair, Muirhead, Long Green, Greens, Balfkyte, Brooklees, Carlingcraigs, Navocklaw, Braehead, East, Mid, and West Foulpaples, East and West Gemmifland, Burflat, East and West Crohan and Holehouse, all holding of the Crown, and paying 517l. 14s. 10d. 11-12ths Sterling free yearly rent, computing the victual and casualties at a reasonable conversion.

These lands lie in the parish of Loudoun, in the neighbourhood of the thriving villages of Darvel and Newmills, and on the great roads from Edinburgh to Ayr by Hamilton, and from Glasgow to Dumfries and Carlisle by Eaglesham, only six miles from Glasgow, and the same distance from Kilmarnock.

A great part of these lands is arable, and has been inclosed with ditch and hedge during the currency of the present leases. The soil is good, and capable of great improvement, having plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood. The present rent is very low, and will rise greatly at the next set. Some of the leases are expired, and others expire in 1784 and 1787. The tenants pay the whole public and parish burdens over and above the rents.

LOT II. The Farms of MAUCHLINE-MAINS (exclusive of a small part possessed by John Miller, now sold) also the Farms of East, West and South Mossgavils, Loch-hill or Broadnewlands, Hollandbush, Knowhead, and Dykefield, containing about 708 Scots acres, all holding of the Crown; rated in the cess-books, including John Millar's park, at 602l. 11s. 3d. Scots, and paying of free yearly rent 235l. 14s. Sterl. 20 bolls meal, 13 bolls bear, 20 hens, 40 chickens, and 18 stones straw.

LOT III. The HAUGH MILL, MILL-LANDS, & MULTURES, presently let at 12l. 12s. 4d. Sterling, 3 bolls 2½ pecks meal, 13 bolls 9½ pecks bear, and 9 hens, and valued in the cess-books at 69l. 4s. 11d. Scots. The lands consist only of about seven acres, but the mill, which is in good repair, has a most extensive thirlage; for, exclusive of the multures of the thriving town of Mauchline, and the proprietor's other lands of that parish, she is computed to draw from 80 to 100 bolls annually from the lands of other heritors thirled to her, which they would willingly purchase at a great price.

The present lease was granted from favour at a very inadequate rent; and when it expires, if the thirlage is not impaired by a sale to the stranger heritors, a very great rise may be depended on.

LOT IV. The Lands of WILLOCH-HILL, consisting of 86 acres or thereby, valued in the cess-books at 31 l. 1 s. 1 d. Scots, presently set to the tenant of the mill, at the low rent of 13 l. Sterling.

The whole of the last three lots lie in the parish of Mauchline, on the great roads from Glasgow to Dumfries and Carlisle, and from Edinburgh to Ayr by Muirkirk, eight miles from Ayr, and six miles from Kilmarnock. They are all arable and well inclosed with ditch and hedge, and the tenants pay the land-tax; during the currency of the leases they have been highly improved by inclosing, subdividing, and liming and so at the expiry will set for double rent.

LOT V. The Lands of Priestshiells, Stottenclengh, Grafshills, Blackside, Linburn, Lamantburn, Harwood, and Muirmill, consisting of about 3382 acres, all holding of the Crown: rated in the cess-books at 445 L 2 s. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 162 l. 9 s. 7 d. Sterling.

These lands lie in the parish of Muirkirk, and the above-mentioned road from Edinburgh to Ayr passes through them; they afford excellent sheep-pasture, and have beside a considerable quantity of arable land; are capable of great improvement, having both lime and coal within the lands themselves. There is also a great appearance of lead-mines in different parts of them, and they abound with game. The lease of Muirmiln, which has a large thirlage annexed to it, expires at Martinmas 1787, when more than double the rent is expected for it, a grassum of no less than 160 l. Sterling having been paid for it at the last set. This estate has a right of common pasturage, feal, and divot, on the adjacent and very extensive muir called the North Muir. The tenants pay the whole public and parish burdens, and particularly the tenant of the mill pays above 7 l. of stipend over and above his rent.

The Lands in Lot I. will be sold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

PARCELS.				
1. The farms of Lochfield, Braidlie, and Fioch,	L. 54	3	8	12ths
2. Tongue under the Law and Broomhill,	62	12	4	
3. Henrytown and Winhiells,	39	7	11	5-12ths
4. East, Mid, and West, Glaisters,	50	12	2	
5. Darvel-mill, and Quarter-house,	44	14	1	10-12ths
6. High, Low, and Mid Overmuir,	56	6	10	8-12ths
7. Muirhead, Long Green, Greens, and Balskyte,	39	7	1	8-12ths
8. Brooklees, Carlingcraig, Navocklaw, and Braehead,	53	12	10	7-12ths
9. East, West, and Mid Foulpaples, East and West Gemmifland, Burflat, East and West Cronan, and Holehouse,	116	19	4	6-12ths
	L. 517	14	10	10-12ths

The lands in Lot II. will be sold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

	Money. L.	Meal. B.	Bear. B.	
1. Mauchline Mains,	72	5	6	0 0
2. East, West, and South Mossgavils, Loch-hill, and Broadnewlands,	140	12	8	12 6
3. Hollandbush, Knowhead, & Dykefield,	42	5	10	8 7
	235	14	10	20 13

The lands of Mauchline Mains, in Parcel 1. will be sold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

1. The lands possessed by Matthew Fisher, Gavin Hamilton, John Ronald, and William Tennant, at -	L.	15	16	4
2. The lands possessed by William Gibb, Gavin Hamilton, Robert Gibb, and James Wilson, at		19	15	10
3. The lands possessed by Gavin Hamilton and said Templeton at		18	15	4
4. The lands possessed by John Richmond and Robert Weir, at - - -		18	8	8
	L.	72	15	6

The lands in the parish of Muirkirk, in lot V. will be sold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

Priestshiells, Stottenclengh, and Grafshills,	L.	66	6 0
Blackside, Linburn, and Lamontburn,		66	10 0
Harwood, - - - -		320	0 0
Muirmiln and Mill-lands, - - -		9	13 7
	L.	162	9 7

The purchasers of all the lands in the above lots will have right to the tithes.

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the lands, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet; to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, persons inclined to purchase may apply.

Copies of the rentals and plans will also be seen in the hands of Mr George Douglas at Loudoun, who will show the lands.

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